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brations, such as air, gases, &c., approximately ; and the other limit being a body, such as the optical medium, capable of propagating exclusively transverse vibrations. Bodies lying between these limits are capable of propagating both normal and transverse vibrations, or, more generally, three definite directions of vibration, neither normal nor transverse. The consideration of the properties of bodies with respect to the propagation of plane waves supplies a valuable means of classifying them, and may lead to more important results.

The remainder of Mr. Haughton's paper is occupied with some particular applications of the general method, which are not suited to the limits of an abstract.

Sir William Betham read a paper on the proceedings of a commission issued by Cromwell in 1653 or 1654, to inquire into the circumstances and conduct of certain Scotch settlers who were transplanted from Ulster to Kilkenny and Tipperary.

Sir Charles Coote was Governor of Derry for the Parliament in 1648, and on the execution of the King, the Scottish settlers in Ulster became indignant, raised several regiments, and besieged Derry.

In 1653 a commission was issued to Sir Charles Coote, and five or six others, to inquire into the conduct of the Scottish settlers, and arrange for their transplantation from Ulster to Kilkenny and Tipperary. Sir W. Betham's paper is a copy of the Commissioners' Report, with the terms of the transplanting, and the names of the persons transplanted.

The collection of Ogham stones, referred to at p. 235, was presented to the Academy by the Rev. Charles Graves, on the part of Mr. Hitchcock, who communicated the following account of their discovery in different localities in the barony of Corkaguiny, County Kerry.

No. 1 is from the churchyard of Aglish. Another very imperfect one remains in this churchyard.